

# Weekly Courier

VOL. 29, NO. 51.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA THURSDAY MORNING JULY 2, 1908

EIGHT PAGES.

## TWO MEN AFTER JOB OF BURGESS OF TOWN OF BROWNSVILLE.

Place Is Without Executive and Applications Are Made to Court for Appointment.

### OBJECTS TO VIEWERS REPORT.

Court Petitioned to Revoke License of Young Brewing Company on Grounds That It Is Not Conducted According to Law.

UNIONTOWN, June 30—Brownsville is without a Burgess and there are two people who would like to have the job. Edgar T. Brashears was elected burgess of the town and his term of office will not expire until next spring but he had removed from the town and there is now no chief executive. Attorney Harry A. Cotton presented the petition of William J. Garred & Sons & Jones presented the petition of James E. Magee for appointment to the office at a session of court held this morning and presided over by Judges Uebel and Van Swearingen. The petition was ordered filed.

Chester Glover has filed exceptions to the report of juries for the establishment of a private road in Hens Clay township running from Ashouri to the National lake. The petitor claims that there is already a private road covering practically the same territory and the new road is not necessary.

Attorney Lee F. Brewfield on behalf of Robert L. Miller has petitioned the court for the revocation of the license of the Young Brewing Company on the grounds that the business is not conducted according to the orders and ruling of the court. The petitioner alleges that John Miller agent for the company at Fairchance peddles ice and that he is not careful and does not observe the rule in the sale of beer.

Attorneys Robison and McKean presented a petition asking that a farm of 100 acres owned by the Brothers Coal & Coke Company be excluded from the proposed boundary limits of the town of New Salem. The petition was ordered filed.

The bond of the Trotter Water Company to secure Dr T. N. Eastman of damages in the sum of \$1,000 was approved and order filed by the court. It was further agreed and noted by the court that in the case of anticipated damages an injunction could be procured or additional bond filed. The company is extending its pipe lines in that territory and Dr Eastman sought through his attorney to have a \$1,000 bond filed. Former Judge E. H. Repert represented the Water company.

Attorneys D. W. McDonald and T. P. Jones were each allowed \$100 by the court for defending Nicola Mondello who was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Pasquale Nardi.

Sale of a tract of land by the Danbar borough School District to the H. Frick Coal Company was confirmed. The tract was a small one and the consideration was \$200.

Ede Field, a former assessor for the appointment of two auditors for Dunbar borough to fill vacancies caused by the removal of two auditors and James Burhans and C. A. Martin were appointed.

An order of publication was directed in the local proceedings of Pearl & Stoy against her husband Albert Stoy. The defendant cannot be found by the ordinary process.

Clark Peterman arrested in connection with the Belle Vernon rats was allowed to go without sentence being suspended but, the case is to stand open and he will be subject to sentence in case he should run into trouble. He has several times appeared at court to have sentences pronounced upon him but the court has been unable to reach his case for disposition.

This morning he appeared with a well signed and representative petition in which it was set forth that he had been a resident of the borough for 24 years and bore a good character. He has been in the employ of the Belle Vernon Lumber Company for 23 years and presented letters showing that he did not operate a regular gambling joint, but that he permitted some of his close friends to gather regularly at his place and play for money. This was shown by the fact that he refused to allow one man to play and the man had made the information against him.

Judge Umber in passing on the case stated that sentence would not be imposed out at this time and that the fines imposed on the other gamblers would be for a time held up but in the event Peterman did not conduct himself properly in the future he might expect to find himself in court where he would be charged the regular price and might even get something worse.

Tony Rockey of Markleville, was sentenced to three months in jail and pay a fine of \$50 for the illegal sale of liquor. Rockey conducted a speakeasy throughout the township.

case in the mountains near Markleville.

Alpheus E. Johnson, a negro in jail for costs was directed to pay the costs within ten days.

Wendall Smith is in jail since the June session of court on a charge of desertion and non-support who has directed to pay the costs and \$15 per month, have bond in the sum of \$200 for the faithful performance of the order.

Suspension of further sentence was ordered in the case of Elvess Grant Savage who was found guilty of absconding from a board bill at the Wyman Hotel upon the payment of costs and agreement to pay the board bill. Savage is well known in Connellsville where he was engaged in selling insurance policies. He has been in jail for several months on the charge.

Joe and A. C. Gorton, 10 and 11 year old sons of William Gordon who were arrested along with his entire family for burglary at the Sorg residence in the mountains were this morning sent to Huntington Reformer on charges of incorrigibility.

District Attorney Henderson this morning stated that the boys captured a horse along the pike belonging to Patrick Kain and left his head bound with a wire bridle.

The bridle cut the horse's head and the animal

was very near dying from blood poisoning.

He further stated that the lads expected when they were tried before Squier Boyle and told that dignified arm of the law that he could go to a hot climate as they were not afraid of him being able to do anything to them. They are wild mountain lads and it was feared that the court would come for some choice epithets this morning but the little rascals did not say anything.

Holiday to Be Gladstone Event to Many on Account of Uniform Pensions

Fourth of July to the widows and soldiers will be a doubly happy one from the fact that on that day the widows who have been receiving less than \$12 per month will get their first pay under the new Act providing that all widows shall receive a uniform pension of \$12 per month.

Congressman Allen F. Cooley was largely instrumental in having Congress pass the measure and as a result of a number of widows in Jefferson county as well as all over the United States will profit by it. The fourth of July marks be regular time for the signing of pension papers which will be done on this date and not be done at any time after that date. Register W. P. Clark was running a trip to Pittsburgh, but as many old soldiers who are anxious to get their money on that day have applied to him to stay in his office he will defer his holiday.

**WILL ERECT THREE NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.**

North Union Township Decides Upon Buildings for Mt Braddock Phillips and Fair Grounds.

UNIONTOWN, June 27.—At a meeting of the North Union township school board last night it was decided to erect three new school buildings.

The buildings will be erected at Mt Braddock, Phillips and the Fair Grounds. The four room frame building at Mt Braddock will be replaced by a brick building of the same size. A one room structure will be erected at Phillips and a six room union building at the Fair Grounds.

The work on the new building will begin at once and it is hoped to have them completed in time for the beginning of the fall term. Another meeting will be held on Monday evening at which time teachers will be elected and the salary of the principal of the township fixed.

**ANDREW MACK DEAD.**

Andrew Mack, well known resident of near Cochran school house in Lower Tyrone township, died Thursday afternoon of pneumonia aged about 60 years. The deceased came here from Slavonia about twenty five years ago and is survived by a widow and several children. He was well known throughout the township.

### REACHED COMPROMISE

Decision Reached in Teachers' Salary of North Union Township.

UNIONTOWN June 30.—At a meeting of the North Union township School Board last night it was decided to pay the principal T. H. Means a salary of \$50 dollars per month for ten month period, and to engrave him for two years on that basis. This is breaking the deadlock in the board over the question of salary. Some favored \$30 for nine months and others wanted him paid \$90 per month for twelve month term. Teachers for the township have not been elected.

### AFTER PRISONERS IN OTHER STATES.

Extradition Papers Sent for Two for Assault and Another is Expected for Embezzlement.

UNIONTOWN July 1—District Attorney Davis Henderson this morning forwarded the necessary papers to secure the return of two fugitives from justice. One set of papers was sent to Governor William O. Dawson of West Virginia by which is sought to return to Fayette County of Max Townsend accused of criminal assault on little Anna Sving of Connellsville and several other small girls of that neighborhood. Townsend is now in the Wheeling jail.

The other papers were sent to Governor Swanson of Virginia asking for the return of George Wilson wanted for a criminal assault against Hattie Johnson of Dunbar. The girl is but 17 years old and is now living with her infant at Dunbar. The assault was committed last fall and the officers have been seeking her ever since.

Another fugitive which the Fayette county officers expect to have returned in time for the September term is Daniel H. Tewall who is wanted in connection with embezzlement charges growing out of his operation in the formation of the Monongahela Coal Company.

In case he is extradited from New York there will be three prisoners to be tried who have been caught in other states.

### INJUNCTION GRANTED IN WIRE ORDINANCE.

Connellsville Council Restrained From Acting in Underground Matter by Court—Return on July 3.

Holiday to Be Gladstone Event to Many on Account of Uniform Pensions

Fourth of July to the widows and soldiers will be a doubly happy one from the fact that on that day the widows who have been receiving less than \$12 per month will get their first pay under the new Act providing that all widows shall receive a uniform pension of \$12 per month.

The company alleges that the Borough is seeking to compel the execution of the ordinance notwithstanding the pending legislation. The rule up on the Borough officials is made retroactive at 10 o'clock Friday, July 3.

### THIEVES GET PENNIES AND LEAVE DOLLARS.

Store Entered Where Hundreds of Dollars Was in Safe, But They Failed to Open It

ROCKWOOD June 26—Wednesday night burglars entered the store of C. B. Moore in which the postoffice at New Lexington is located but were routed before they had secured any loot.

Several attempts were made to break open the safe which contained several hundred dollars and a quantity of postage stamps but neither were successful. Besides breaking the safe the burglars secured a few pennies from the money drawer and one of them appropriated a pair of silver bangles when frightened was started off in the direction of Rockwood but they have not yet been traced.

Residents of Nicholson township in the vicinity of Monaca and Grays Landing performed the count yesterday for a shooting in the public hall during from Monaca to Grays Landing.

The husband accused the wife of several charges and that she had contracted a lathose disease in the Salvation Army barracks here January 25, 1906 and the description alleged occurred May 21.

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Almost eight months after the wife was left with the Register and Recon all remittance were yesterday met and the woman was reported missing in the estate of John H. Romesburg who died in Dunbar township November 17, 1907. The cost of the service will be \$100 in addition to the amount of the estate.

The wife was reported missing in the estate of John H. Romesburg who died in Dunbar township November 17, 1907. The cost of the service will be \$100 in addition to the amount of the estate.

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## TRADE IMPROVES BUT VERY SLOWLY.

**Small Increase in Production  
of Coke for the  
Week.**

**NOT AS QUICK AS WAS HOPED.**

**Operators Generally Anticipated a  
Quicker Revival of the Trade But  
the Iron and Steel Business Has  
Had Slowest Week of the Year  
Prices Remain Unchanged**

**CONNELLSVILLE COKE TRADE.**

**Summary for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1908.**

**Estimated production in 2,000 pounds**

**In Out**

**Districts Ovens Blast Blast Tons**

**Cville 24,547 9,722 17,212 J-214**

**L. Cville 12,828 6,012 6,816 67,533**

**Total 37,375 15,732 22,012 164,529**

**Shipments in cars and points of distribution:**

**Districts Pitts. W. E. To**

**Cville & L. Cville 2,522 3,412 318 6,452**

**Summary for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1908.**

**In Out**

**Districts Ovens Blast Blast Tons**

**Cville 24,517 9,722 15,210 65,471**

**L. Cville 12,828 6,012 6,816 67,533**

**Total 37,335 15,740 22,025 162,404**

**Shipments in cars and points of distribution:**

**Districts Pitts. W. E. To**

**Cville & L. Cville 2,522 3,412 318 6,452**

**Coke production increased slightly last week and shipments also showed a gain of 100 cars over the previous week when a substantial gain in shipments was noted. The trade is not brightening up as quickly as it was anticipated but few additional ovens have been fired in the region although reports last week were to the effect that a number of independent operators would fire their plants. These statements were made on the belief that a number of contracts would be secured but the deals were not consummated. The extreme quietness which has prevailed in the iron and steel market for the past ten days is believed to be responsible for the dullness in the coke trade at a time when predictions were freely made that a general revival was upon its way.**

**But one new furnace was added to the list during the week and one went out of blast so that the consumption of fuel is on a par with previous weeks. The summer dullness may also be in a measure responsible for the present state of stagnation in the trade. At this period of the year coke operations are always at their lowest ebb except when boom times are being enjoyed such as last year. All contracts were completed at this period last year for the last half supply, although there were already indications of a falling market.**

**Prices remain about the same. Some operators have been clearing up their stock coke at \$1.30 while fresh coke continues to be quoted at \$1.60 for furnaces and \$3 for foundry. Considerable foundry coke is now being made and the output this week will amount to about half of the total output on account of the holidays at the end of the week. The Frick Company continues to work five days and have not recently added any ovens to its list.**

**The Courier's summary of the trade for the week ending Saturday, June 27 shows a total output of 164,529 tons of which 109,884 tons were for furnace interest coke and 54,671 tons were sold in open market. Of this amount the Connellsville region produced 81,820 tons of furnace interest coke and 15,294 tons were sold in the market. The Lower Connellsville region produced 28,048 tons of furnace interests and 39,511 for use in the open market.**

**The American Met. Market says the past week has easily been the quietest in the iron and steel trade this year. The dullness is in part attributable to the natural tendency towards inactivity preceding the adjournment date of July 1 but it is also believed that the political situation has had an influence. The pendency of the campaign has a tendency to curtail engagements, while there is a growing belief that a definite effort will be made to stir up activity to influence the election some time in August or early September and that meanwhile large interests are with holding their business in order to bunch their hits later on.**

**Pig iron has shown some slight signs of weakness in the central west but there has not been enough bustness going really to test the market. A lot of 200 tons of standard Bessemer has gone at under \$10 a ton.**

**The sheet and plate scales were settled for another year between the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and the Am. Standard Casting after four days of conference the last session running well into Monday evening. A reduction of 1 per cent was made in all jobs in the plate scale except that of best iron, making an average reduction of a rate less than 1 per cent, while sheet wages were reduced a trifle less than 1 per cent. An interesting feature of the new scale is that it is altogether on a tonnage basis, tonnage rates having been figured for the day hands based on their actual earnings and tonnage over a period. The base of both scale was advanced so that the sliding feature according**

**to changes in the current market is probably eliminated.**

**Almost throughout the iron and steel trade there is a clear expectation that there will be a material improvement in business some setting the time at late in July while the least optimistic talk of the beginning of September.**

**Following are freight rates on coke per ton of 2,000 pounds in car load lots from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions:**

**Boston 45.00**

**Baltimore 2.00**

**Cleveland 1.10**

**Columbus 1.00**

**Cincinnati 2.10**

**Chicago 2.00**

**St. Louis 2.00**

**Milwaukee 2.00**

**Portland 2.00**

**Seattle 2.00**

**Los Angeles 2.00**

**San Francisco 2.00**

**Honolulu 2.00**

**Montgomery 2.00**

**Charleston 2.00**

**Mobile 2.00**

**Galveston 2.00**

**Galveston 2.00**

**Mobile 2.00**

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## GREATEST COAL PRODUCING YEAR.

**Output of 1907 More Than Ever Before Recorded.**

### DEPRESSION WAS DRAWBACK.

**Only Two States in Country Fell Below Average of Year Before—Production About 60 Per Cent Above Great Britain.**

Practically complete returns to Mr. Edward V. Parker, statistician in charge of the division of mineral resources, United States Geological Survey, show that the production of coal in the United States during 1907 not only far exceeded any previous records in the history of the industry but also exceeded by a considerable amount all previous estimates of the total output for that year.

The aggregate production of anthracite and bituminous coal in 1907 amounted to 80,150,042 short tons valued at \$614,531,549 against 411,157,278 short tons valued at \$13,079,800 in 1906. The increase in production in 1907 over 1906 was 65,292,761 short tons or 16.01 per cent in quantity, and \$101,51,744, or 19.83 per cent in value.

#### Pennsylvania Anthracite

Of this large production in 1907, 76,432,421 long tons or 55,604,512 short tons, were anthracite coal from Pennsylvania, continued to be the largest of the other States in coal production for in addition to the 55,604,512 tons of anthracite produced in that State in 1907 there were also 160,214,467 tons of bituminous coal making a total of nearly 236,000,000 short tons for Pennsylvania alone. The value of Pennsylvania's total coal production in 1907 was \$519,121,526. The value of the coal production in Illinois in 1907 was \$146,725. The total value of the coal output of these two States exceeded by about \$10,000,000 the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1906.

**Transportation and Labor.**

During the first nine months of 1907 there was the usual complaint of shortage of cars, a complaint which has been heard almost continuously during the last few years. There was also much complaint of shortage of labor and of the expensive character of such labor as the operators were able to obtain. After October there was a plentiful supply of both cars and labor. It should be noted how ever in justice to the transportation companies that the conditions in 1907 showed some improvement over those of the preceding year particularly with reference to the manner in which the cars were hauled rather than to the actual increase in the supply of transportation facilities.

#### A Red Letter Year

The year 1907 may be considered a red letter year in the history of the coal mining industry. In addition to the enormously increased production and the general advance in prices a condition of peace reigned generally throughout the coal mining regions, this being the result of the labor agreements made in 1906 after the suspension on April 1 of that year.

**United States Leading the World.**

Great Britain's production of coal in 1907 was 26,557,76 long tons or 20,350,652 short tons and Great Britain is the second coal producing country in the world. The coal production of the United States in 1907 exceeded by 180,450,37 short tons or more than 60 per cent that of the British Isles. It was more than double that of Germany and was equal to 40 per cent of the total coal production of the world.

#### Effect of Financial Depression

Had it not been for the depressed condition of the iron and steel trade which followed the financial depression of October, 1907, the coal production for that year would undoubtedly have exceeded a total of 80,000,000 tons and the value would probably have exceeded \$65,000,000.

As it was, the value of the coal produced in 1907 exceeded by 68 per cent the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1906 and was nearly equal to the value of the entire mineral product of the United States in 1906 only ten years before.

#### Average Prices

The average price for bituminous coal at the mine in 1907 was \$1.14 against \$1.11 in 1906 and \$1.06 in 1905. The average price in 1907 was higher than that in any other recent year except 1902, when prices were abnormally high because of the famine produced by the great anthracite strike in 1902. The average value of the anthracite produced in 1907 taking into consideration the quantity of coal used at the mines in the operation of properties was \$2.14 per long ton, as against \$2.05 in 1906. Excluding the quantity of coal used in the operations of the mines which is designated as colliery consumption and which has been in the past considered an unmarketable product the value at the mine of the anthracite coal produced in 1907 was \$2.10 per long ton against \$2.20 in 1906. In considering this value per ton it should be remembered that the product upon which this price is based includes all marketable sizes of coal that of these the sizes below pea such as buckwheat Nos. 1 and 2 rice Nos. 1 and 2 and hailey are sold for below the actual cost of production and that all profits must be made out of the more desirable sizes such as peat chestnut range egg and furnace.

#### Increase in Average Value

The highly prosperous condition of the coal mining industry as a whole in 1907 may be judged from the fact that in all but three of the 30 States (out of 31) in which the production of coal in 1907 exceeded that of 1906 the percentage of increase in value was greater or greater than the percentage of increase in quantity. The three exceptions were Alabama, Illinois and Indiana. In Alabama the production increased 5.6 per cent and the value 5.09 per cent, in Illinois the production increased 23.72 per cent and the value 22.1 per cent, in Indiana the production increased 15.6 per cent, and the value 15.23 per cent. The largest percentage of increase in

### LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

### The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 27, 1908.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Ad res
2	2	Ala.	A. Pah C. & Co. prop.	Unadilla
2	2	Amer.	H. W. & W. W. Coke C.	Unadilla
18	50	Anti.	Decker Coal Co.	C. G.
40	40	Antl.	Brister, Riddle, Coal & Col. Co.	Unadilla
40	40	Birr Hill	Birr Hill Coal Co.	Unadilla
20	20	Boss	Boss & Co. Co.	Unadilla
40	40	Boss No. 1	Boss & F. L. Letts.	Unadilla
30	30	Bull Run	Bull Run Coal & Coke Co.	Unadilla
20	20	Burnt Creek	Burnt Creek Coal Co.	Unadilla
20	20	Candy	Candy Coal Co.	Brownsville
21	21	Campbellton	Campbellton Coal Co.	Unadilla
50	50	Con. No. 1	Con. & Co. Co.	Unadilla
50	50	Con. No. 2	Con. & Co. Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Col. No. 1	Col. & L. C. Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Col. No. 2	Col. & L. C. Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Colony No. 4	Colony Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Colony No. 5	Colony Coal & Col. Co.	Unadilla
10	10	D. C. S.	D. C. S. Coal Co.	Unadilla
200	200	Death	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 1	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 2	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 3	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 4	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 5	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 6	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 7	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 8	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 9	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 10	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 11	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 12	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 13	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 14	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 15	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 16	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 17	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 18	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 19	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 20	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 21	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 22	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 23	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 24	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 25	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 26	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 27	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
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10	10	Death No. 31	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
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10	10	Death No. 85	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
10	10	Death No. 86	H. C. Frank Coal Co.	Unadilla
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## The Weekly Courier.

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### THE COURIER COMPANY Publishers.

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The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, '61.

#### THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE COUNTY AUDITORS.

The report of the County Auditors, elsewhere published in full, is at once the most exhaustive and the most drastic that has perhaps ever been made in Fayette county. Some of its conclusions will not be agreeable to those upon whom they fall more or less heavily, but aside from the questions involved in the surcharges the report is most satisfactory to the tax payers because of its clear and comprehensive analysis of the county's financial affairs.

The report shows expenditures of \$393,359, but this does not represent the actual expense of the county or the ordinary cost of conducting the public business. Included in this amount is \$49,294 State taxes paid into the State Treasury which are not part of the county expenditure at any point of view and which should not at any time be classed with them, also \$350 illegally collected from hotel licenses and refunded. The remaining expenditures may be summarized as follows: Bridges, \$171,158, including \$160,000 paid for the Youghiogheny bridge at Connellsburg; \$11,900 for bonds and interest, \$3,174 for property and crime, \$20,750 for salaries of court house officials, maintenance and repairs, \$17,163 for sections including registration, \$4,061 for assessing and cost of holding appeals and \$3,328 for miscellaneous items.

Eliminating the extraordinary bridge item, the money of the State and the bond and interest payments the single item of property and crime amounts to nearly two-thirds of the ordinary expenses of county government, and the report tells us that our foreign population is responsible for the major portion of this immense cost. The criminals we must perform have with us since our industries demand the employment of foreign labor but the report urges that the intelligent have no cause claims upon us that they pay little or no tax and that they should be deported, but that under the law, as after who is in this country one year or more may not be deported without his consent. It would seem, therefore, that like the other poor, we are destined to have them always with us. Under the circumstances, there ought to be some legislation compelling foreign residents to pay a reasonable share of the taxes which the criminal, thriftlessness or misconduct render necessary, either by direct taxation or otherwise, and if this requires readjustments, the State Department at Washington should take the matter up and try to solve it satisfactorily.

In discussing the cost of burying the pauper dead, the report makes the rather novel but apparently right sensible suggestion that the consume of a county cremator would be economical as well as sanitary. More intelligent and thorough book keeping is urged in the county offices, especially with reference to costs of the Auditor. The Auditors do not think it is a part of their work to make up the accounts of the several county officers, but that their duty is only to audit such accounts when presented to them in proper form. This is not an unreasonable proposition, but it suggests the wisdom of another county office, that of Comptroller, and it is possible that under the coming census the county will be entitled to such an officer. If so, a Comptroller will do much to meet the demands of the County Auditors.

The most prominent and interesting feature of the report are the charges against the County Commissioners and the Poor Directors. The Commissioners are surcharged with the balance of the poor election expenses which the State has apparently refused to pay. The Commissioners charged one cent per name for copying the register lists. They testify that they considered this a charge and that having had but a short time in which to perform the work, they let it out among themselves their immediate families and their friends. They admit that this was perhaps a mistake and that it would have looked better to have taken bids for it, but they urge that their course was dictated by their anxiety to have the work done in time and they see no harm in their action because they declare the work was done after hours so far as their part of it and the part done by the Commissioners. Both were condemned.

But the State refused to pay more than one-half cent per name for his work. The Auditors considered this a fair price and surcharged the Commissioners with the difference as stated. The Auditors also surcharged the Commissioners with \$500 extra fees paid the County Solicitor for being under contract they allege to do the work of his office for a stated sum and consequently not being liable to an additional sum. Finally the Commissioners are surcharged with \$2,125 expended for

bridges costing over \$250, which were built by the county without taking bids, as it is alleged is required by the Act of 1906. While this surcharge is technical, the Auditors produce evidence to show that the materials could have been bought at a lower price.

The Poor Directors are surcharged with \$200 each for salaries drawn for the last six months of 1907 without warrant of law. This was done to bring about a judicial determination of the question whether the Act of June 8, 1907, which gives Poor Directors \$600 per year, is applicable to Fayette county. This county, it seems, has been acting under a special law passed in 1852 and amended in 1873, which fixes the compensation of the Poor Directors at \$3 per day for each day actually employed, but limits the total compensation to \$100 per year. The directors claim that this special act was suspended by the law of 1907. The Auditors feel that it is their duty to fix this matter up to the court.

The County Auditors however, seem to have fallen into a mathematical error here. The Poor Directors charged \$350 each for their services \$50 for the first six months of 1907, under the old law, and \$300 for the last six months under the new law. The County Auditors surcharge them with \$300 each. It is not disputed that the Poor Directors are entitled to a fixed \$100 per year, so that the surcharge should have been \$50 instead of \$200. In examination of the poor laws shows that the general enactments heretofore passed provide that they are not to apply to counties operating under special laws, but the Act of 1907 is without any such proviso and it will doubtless be construed to repeat the special law of 1852 and its supplements. There are a few other surcharges but the amounts are trifling.

It must be understood however that there is no doubt another side to these surcharges and that they will likely be presented in the courts to which appeals from the action of the Auditors will probably be taken. Judgment should therefore be withheld until both sides are fully heard and the questions in dispute are finally determined.

Taken as a whole however the report is very interesting reading material for the taxpayers of Fayette county and it sets an excellent precedent for future Auditors. County and state have hitherto largely performed and have only at intervals been published even in abbreviated form. It is safe to say that the public will not be satisfied with such reports in the future.

**THE PASSING OF  
A GREAT PRESIDENT.**

Conzemian Acheson has taken quite an interest in the preservation of the country's history, the marking of his civic spots and the perpetuation of the memories of the patriot Fifth. The Washington Observer one of his newspapers says:

Sixty-five historic spots in Fayette county will be marked with stone or tablet with the name of the place or event. The Washington Observer says that the project is now in full swing and is expected to be completed in time for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1863. The project is to be carried out by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the local historical societies.

In 1888, at the close of his first term, he deliberately sacrificed his ambitions to what he regarded as his duty in the treatment of the tariff question and dealing with all public questions. In the councils of the nation there have been other men more brilliant but not more patriotic, more daring but not more brave, more devoted but not more careful, more fortunate but not more earnest, more successful but not ruled by a rectitude so uniformly conscious and immovable.

In 1888, at the close of his first term, he deliberately sacrificed his ambitions to what he regarded as his duty in the treatment of the tariff question and dealing with all public questions.

He closed an honorable career under clouds of panic and distress with their attendant kicks and curses, but the judgment of time will place him high among those who earnestly strove to serve his country with zealous patriotism and who so served it faithfully and well.

**THE INDIVIDUAL CAR  
DECISION.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission looks with a cold eye on individual cars, especially in the coal and coke trade. Its decisions have all but put such cars in the undesirable class.

The Commission has ruled that where it is necessary to put coal mines and coke works on a percent basis in car distribution the distribution shall be made by dividing the whole number of available cars without regard to their ownership, but the decision makes this sole exception.

This order does not contemplate that the railroad company shall give any private cars to any mine other than the owner or send any foreign railroad fuel cars to any mine other than the Ohio and the New River. It is to favor it. He gives me cogent reasons why every car used in the transportation interests ought to favor it, but he does not stop it. He says, "I am not afraid that the railroads will be able to develop and expand their traffic in the coal and coke regions." He says, "I am not afraid that the railroads will be able to develop and expand their traffic in the coal and coke regions."

It is apparent therefore, that if the car supply is so insufficient that the percentage will not reach to the number of individual cars owned by the particular operator he will have some advantage, but not otherwise. The advantage is remote while the disadvantage of large investments in rolling stock which is costly to keep in repair is unimderable and apparent.

Under the circumstances, the railway companies will probably be asked to take over the individual cars, but they will perhaps be not overzealous in doing so until there is greater demand for those they already own.

The funeral of Grover Cleveland was an uneventful one, but life the next day was not so quiet. He was great in his death, but courage his simplicity. His movement to erect a monument to his memory should be pressed to immediate action and early consummation.

### THE CANALIZATION OF THE YOUTH

The canalization of the Youghiogheny river into Connellsburg may be a factor in the estimation of thoughtless or pessimistic people but it is evident that the business men of Connellsburg and other communities who have entered into an agreement to investigate the subject do not so regard it. It may sound like a jest to unwilling or infinite esters, but it is not impossible that time will enable the people of the Youghiogheny valley to Fayette county. This county, it seems, has been acting under a special law passed in 1852 and amended in 1873, which fixes the compensation of the Poor Directors at \$3 per day for each day actually employed, but limits the total compensation to \$100 per year. The directors claim that this special act was suspended by the law of 1907. The Auditors feel that it is their duty to fix this matter up to the court.

The improvement of our waterways and the preservation of our estates have become national issues. They were once jokes. They are now matters of graves, important wisdom and necessity of which are acknowledged by the President and the Congress, the Governors and Legislatures and the far-sighted public generally.

The principal speakers of the occasion were Congressman Allen E. Cooper who made the necessary arrangements and the Hon. C. Aspinwall General Superintendent of the Oliver Sayler Steel Company of Oliver who presented the practical side of the question and touched upon with questions to do with the water situation. Congressman Cooper rehearsed the details of the movement from its inception several years ago through the period of the first survey and allowed survey to the standing of the matter at the present time. He called upon his hearers the necessity of taking an interest and lending their aid in support of the measure. Congressman Cooper took advantage of the occasion to thank the people of the city for the work they had done in the canalization of the stream. He advised the people of the city to the movement and assured them that the project should not be delayed.

The advantages of the Youghiogheny improvement are many and manifest.

The disadvantages are few and manifest.

## COURT ASKED TO UNTALE MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

**Men Appear to Secure Separation From Wives They Charge With Various Offenses.**

### CHASES HUSBAND WITH RAZOR.

**Life of One Made Burdensome by Wife's Actions and Another is Desereted Soon After Marriage—Magistrate Performs Ceremony.**

UNIONTOWN, June 20.—Through his attorney George Patterson Riley, Christopher, this morning filed a bill in divorce against his wife, Daisy Christopher, charging her with serious misconduct and asking that he be granted a legal separation. The husband charges his wife with adulterous practices with a number of men but names James Miller as correspondent. The couple was married in Cumberland, Md., February 1, 1905, since which time they have been living at Death and Oliver. He avers that she has made his life burdensome and although the principal has been elected dangerous. Recently at Uniontown he does not know what his wages will be.

### KEPHART AND SNOWDEN ARE DRY DELEGATES.

Their Name Certified to by National Prohibition Party for Columbus Convention.

### WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY FOR CONTEMPT.

**Justice Mestrezat's Opinion Indicates Supreme Court Reversal.**

### VICTORY FOR CORPORATIONS.

Fined \$3,000 for Contempt in Not Abating Ore Dust Nuisance. They Are Relieved of the Fine, It Being Contended Honest Effort Was Made

The dissenting opinion of Justice A. L. Mestrezat of Fayette county to the opinion of the Supreme court relating to the abatement of the ore dust which have been pending in Pittsburgh for half a dozen years is now given. The court, however, sustained the corporation's contention that it had been engaged in a honest effort to abate the dust.

Mr. Atkins states that there are two delegates from Fayette county to the convention and these will leave on July 14th for Pittsburgh where special water wagon train will carry them to Columbus to attend the convention on July 15.

### OBJECTION TO BOARD; SHOT BY LANDLORD.

**Mt. Pleasant Man May Die as a Result of Finding Fault With Boarding House.**

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., June 26.—Because he made uncomplimentary remarks in regard to the board he was receiving for \$2 per month Anello Costabile, an Italian laborer, was perhaps fatally shot by his landlord, Nicola Visconti, last evening and now lies in a critical condition at the Mt. mortal hospital.

Visconti rents a small, one-story frame dwelling at 215 East Washington street, in the rear of Walter Shubert's residence, and has been in the habit of keeping two boarders to help defray the living expenses of his family. The boarders decided to leave for more spacious quarters. Costabile took upon himself the task of informing Visconti that they were going to leave and their reason for so doing. An argument started as to settling the present board bill. Visconti rushed into an adjoining room and secured a revolver and returning sot' a costabile, the bullet which was of .32 calibre, taking effect in the right side above the lung.

The victim was taken to the hospital where Dr. Crosby probed for the bullet which was found near the right lobe of his lung. Visconti in the meantime made good his escape through a back window and started south from town on the Bessemer road for Scottsdale. Willia Crivella followed him to the cut just south of town when Visconti discovered he was being followed turned and pulled his revolver, threatened to shoot him if he came any further.

He notified the authorities at this place at once and they in turn notified the officers at Scottsdale to be on the lookout as he is known to have friends at Keiferstown a suburb of Scottsdale and will more than likely go there.

Gallagher-Kelly.

Miss Sadie Gallagher of Lower Tyrone township and Albert Kelly of Scottsdale were married at the home of the bride yesterday at high noon. Rev. B. F. Hanna of Van Arnett officiated. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will be a home to their friends in Scottsdale.

The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year.

### TOWNSHIP BOARD TO ENLARGE SCHOOLS.

Increasing Number of Scholars Makes Additional Quarters Necessary at South Connellsville

Connellsville township School Directors are getting busy with their preparations to take care of the increasing number of school children. At a meeting of the Board the contract for the addition to the rumble school was let to D. F. Girard who is to complete the work in time for the fall term. The addition will be 32x10 feet and will add four rooms to the large structure.

This will help to relieve the congestion of the Gibson schools considerately. South Connellsville has been growing rapidly as many "boarders" and workers have purchased properties there and have built very comfortable homes. It practically has even convenience now, the taxes are lower and building lots cheaper than in many sections.

### POLICE GIVE UP THEIR JOBS.

**Uniontown Officers Resign Before Charges Are Heard.**

### HEATED SESSION IS HELD.

Citizens Appear Before Police Committee to Make Charges Against Officers—Plea of Men That Hours Are Too Long.

UNIONTOWN, June 26.—The town lost its negro policeman last night when Henry Douglas, Joseph Haiger and assistant chief of police Charles Betts had their badges before the Police Committee and gave up their jobs. Douglas and Haiger were under fire for unbecoming conduct, but there were no charges against Officer Betts.

All stated that they worked 12 hours and considered the job of policing that number of hours as seab work. Before Haiger and Douglas resigned, however, it was pretty clear what disposition would be made of them case, as the evidence on the charges brought against them was strong. Burgess Warman in intimated that there would be more charges preferred against other officers and a general tearing up of the force is indicated.

Immediately after the hearings and the resignations a meeting of Council was held and the resignations promptly accepted. The Police Committee then appointed Rufus Jackson assistant chief of police. George Brown and John Serris to fill the vacancies.

The meeting was not very delegate. The charges were made against Haiger, Douglas was the negro by Charles H. Gorley. Haiger contended that Major Nease was formerly principal at Le Mount and received \$60 per month, the same rate of pay that the township has been giving.

Dr. H. W. Means member of the board, and through whose influence several weeks ago Thomis Means was elected principal of the North Union township schools succeeding Paul D. Burner of Ohioville who occupied the position for three years, but the board is now deadlocked over the salary to be paid to the new principal.

Means was formerly principal at Le Mount and received \$60 per month, the same rate of pay that the township has been giving.

Gorley testified that Officer Douglass had used vice and other forms of language with the postoffice. He said that he went into the postoffice and saw Douglass there reading a letter. He made what he thought was a humorous remark but Douglass was very angry and following him upon the street used most abusive language.

Douglas talked quite freely and in a boisterous manner. He was refused a five minute leave to speak but appeared to say everything that he wanted to in the meeting. The indifference and carelessness of the police force has stirred up the entire town and most citizens agree that it is time for a shakeup.

Mr. Bent Davis of Indian Creek was the lone caller at the hearing.

W. H. McMillan was visiting friends and relatives at Olympia Saturday and Sunday.

Willis McMillan of Ohioville was in town to see his son, John Monday evening.

Charles H. Jaffee wears a broad smile over his success.

George Means, president of the Vinton County Club of Pittsburgh, was here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan was visiting friends and relatives at Olympia Saturday and Sunday.

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## LOW-GRADE COAL CLASSIFICATION.

**Practical Plan Being Sought  
to Determine  
Classes.**

### SEPARATING DIFFERENT GRADES.

**Expert Tells of Manner in Which Coal  
of Many Kinds May Be Recognized  
and Placed in the Proper Class.  
Will Be Great Help.**

One of the greatest needs of the coal industry of today is a practical plan of classification whereby the engineer, the operator, and the dealer can at once determine the kind of coal he mines and places on the market and which he can so describe that others may know precisely what he means. This is particularly true of the low grade coals of the West, where the terms "lignite," "lignite coal" and "black lignite" are so loosely used at the present time, that it is impossible to tell what they mean.

In a general way the trade recognizes two great groups of coals below the bituminous class. The most valuable of these groups is closely allied to bituminous coal. In fact the two groups merge one into the other by insensible gradations. These coals are black, frequently of brilliant lustre, and are commonly known as black lignite, lignitic coal or lignite. As a rule they contain more moisture than the bituminous coals and less than those belonging to the next lower group, but the moisture content varies so irregularly and depends so much upon the condition of the sample at the time of analysis that it is not a safe criterion upon which to base a distinction.

The lower group is brown in color, generally woody in texture, and is known as lignite, brown lignite or brown coal.

The demand for appropriate names for these groups became so imperative during the past year that a conference was held by all geologists by the United States Geological Survey interested in the subject of coal to decide, if possible, of what names should be used in the publications of that bureau. After considerable discussion it was decided to drop lignite in all its forms as applied to the group of coals next below the grade of bituminous, for the reason that in no sense are these coals woody, as the name lignite implies, and also because the term lignite or lignitic seems to indicate a poorer quality than these coals actually possess, and the term sub-bituminous was recommended and formally adopted by the Survey for all official publications.

Similarly, the term lignite was adopted for the lowest grade, restricting its use to those coals which are either actually woody in structure or closely approach wood in their composition. No attempt was made to define these terms other than that stated above, and the delimitation of the groups was deferred until further evidence could be obtained upon which to base a classification.

The names of the groups of coal, as recognized by the United States Geological Survey are, therefore, as follows:

1. Anthracite.
2. Semi-anthracite.
3. Semi-bituminous.
4. Bituminous.
5. Sub-bituminous.
6. Lignite.

Although groups 4, 5 and 6 are of the above scheme are in general sharp and distinct, they merge and their actual separation will always remain a matter of doubt. In general, however, they have certain characteristics which the writer believes will serve for all practical purposes as a means of their separation.

In dealing with these low grade coals it has been the practice of many mining engineers and geologists to class all coal as lignite if they show a brown streak. This mode of classification is very objectionable, since it brings together all of groups 5 and 6, and includes many coals which the writer believes should be considered as belonging to group 4.

The criterion upon which the writer proposes to separate bituminous (4) from subbituminous (5) is solely that of weathering, a criterion which one may readily apply both to fresh and weathered coal, and, therefore, one that is at the command of the most inexperienced when once he has understood how to apply it.

The matter of weathering coal depends upon the degree of transformation or metamorphism that it has undergone. The writer believes that the progressive change in vegetable matter from wood to lignite and on through the various grades of coal noted above, while due to chemical changes induced by heat (ordinary temperatures), is controlled almost wholly by the escape of the gases that are the products of the chemical change. If the conditions are such that the escape of gases is unobstructed, the transformation will be rapid; but if the gases escape slowly the change in the coal will be correspondingly retarded. Gases escape through joint cracks and cleavage planes, therefore highly developed cleavage in a general way indicates high-grade coal.

The converse of this is generally true; namely, the absence of cleavage

is indicative of low-grade coal, either lignite or subbituminous.

Another difference, perhaps the one upon which the most dependence is to be placed, is in the manner of fracture when dry. Coal as it comes from the mine always carries a variable amount of moisture, from which it will part readily upon exposure to a dry atmosphere. In parting with this moisture, cracks are formed which vary greatly with the kind of coal involved. In bituminous coal the cracks generally correspond with the cleavage, and fragments will remain prismatic in shape even though divided into particles scarcely visible to the eye.

In exceptional cases subbituminous coal may have cleavage well developed, but, as a rule, it is poor, and shows only on the larger blocks; when lump coal of this character is exposed to dry air it cracks haphazardly, and when the fragments separate they are irregular in outline.

The final criterion upon which the writer depends is the separation on weathering of the subbituminous coal into plates parallel with the bedding. This criterion is particularly valuable when applied to a badly weathered outcrop, for one can readily detect the little plates no matter how small they may be. So far as the writer has observed, this feature never shows in bituminous coal except in a small degree where the laminae of the coal are separated by films of earthy matter or of mineral charcoal.

The essential points of this paper may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The recognition of two kinds of coal below the grade of bituminous.
2. The restriction of the name lignite to the lowest grade, and the application of the name subbituminous to the highest grade, in conformity with the usage of the United States Geological Survey.
3. The recognition of weathering as the criterion for separating the subbituminous from the bituminous grade of coal.

4. Manner of weathering divided into two classes: (a) irregular breaking of subbituminous coal as opposed to cleavage of bituminous coal, and (b) separation along bedding planes into plates in subbituminous coal.

5. Separation of lignites from subbituminous coal on the basis of color, the former being brown and the latter black.—From article by Alaric R. Campbell in Mines and Minerals for June.

### DEFYING GAS IN MINES A PROBLEM.

Apparatus Resembling a Diver's Outfit for Rescuing Men Overcome by Fumes.

Men have long been searching for some apparatus which would permit them to enter mines filled with deadly gases, there to rescue their comrades lying overcome and unconscious. Some of these devices to answer this purpose on the market now permit the rescuer to breathe fresh air by means of rubber tubes leading back to the outer atmosphere and other devices make him independent of such connection. One of the latter described was some time ago described in the Scientific American.

The wearer of this helmet and jacket, with his cylinder of compressed oxygen, is perfectly safe in the most deadly gases and can walk any distance and explore the most intricate turnings of a mine with every freedom of action. Its wearer breathes the same air over and over again, the carbolic acid being absorbed from it after each exhalation, by means of the charged caustic soda in the breathing chambers. At the same time the requisite amount of oxygen is restored to it from the steel cylinder carried, thus rendering it pure and fit to be inhaled once more into the lungs.

In some cases where this apparatus is used in remote places, in which it would be impossible to get the oxygen supply cylinders recharged, a regular plant goes with the apparatus for making oxygen and compressing it to 120 atmospheres. The worker's breathing goes on quite naturally. He may if he wish carry a special telephone apparatus and self-contained electric hand lamp, which burns eight hours continuously with one charge. His queer looking apparatus includes a steel cylinder containing a full charge of oxygen compressed to 120 atmospheres, and also a charge of caustic soda for the breathing chambers.

The question of renewing the oxygen is often a serious one, say, in the remote mining districts of South America. Some shipping companies absolutely refuse to carry compressed oxygen in steel cylinders, but now a new substance has come along offering a simple and effective means of producing oxygen gas with a minimum of trouble. The stuff is prepared in small cakes. One coming in contact with water gives off chemically pure oxygen, just as acetylene gas is produced from calcium carbide."

Mining Congress for Pittsburgh, PITTSBURG, June 24.—Prof. J. A. Holmes has emphasized the importance of bringing the convention of the American Mining Congress to Pittsburgh next fall. He is the head of the fuel testing department in Washington. It is understood that the Congress will accept an invitation tendered by Pittsburgh.

The converse of this is generally true; namely, the absence of cleavage

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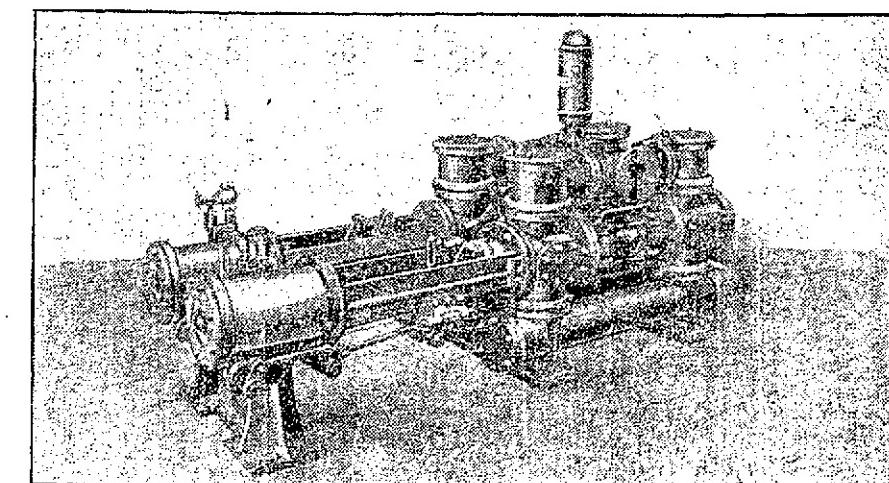
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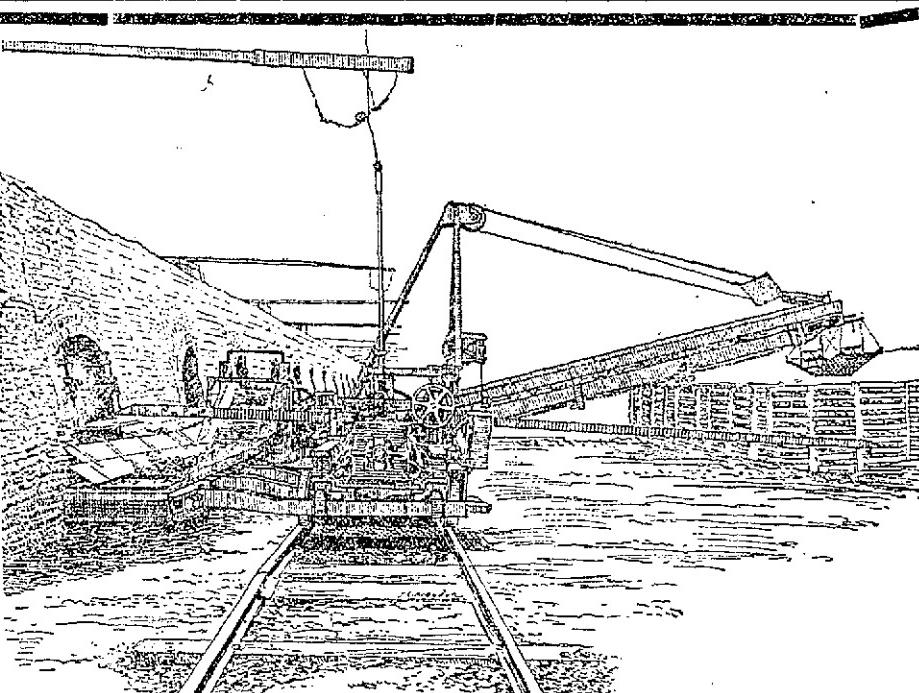
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